ed at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter. For England and the Con-tinent and All Countries in the International Postal Union. Canada.

VOLUME 48.....NO. 18,908.

CHILDREN.



RS. BALLINGTON BOOTH has been sending out appeals for charitable contributions. One of these asks aid for a woman with a large family, whose youngest baby is two weeks old, whose older baby has pneumonia and whose utmost efforts at the washtub are unable to support herself and her children.

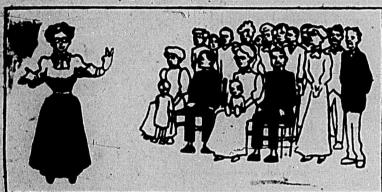
This particular appeal was a subject of discussion at the meeting of the Women's Peace Circle

et the Hotel Astor. One of the speakers, Mrs. J. H. Crosman, said: "That sort of thing does not excite my pity. It is her own fault." Are children a fault, or a benefit, or a misfortune?

Mrs. Crosman argued that the decision rests on the quality and circuristances of the child's parents, and that people who do not bring healthy children into the world and who have not the means and intalligence to rear children should not have children.

She cited a case where she knew a girl who was one of ten children and whose father was on Blackwell's Island half the time and engaged in getting drunk the other half. As a result his children were dependent upon charity.

Through Mrs. Crosman's instructions the succeeding generation conducted its affairs on radically different lines. All the ten children married in time, but there were only two grandchildren. None of the ten demilies was dependent on charity, and neither of the two grandchildren was raised in a foundling asylum or other public institution.



This question should be discussed. It is too frequently the case that a father lacking in responsibility, of bad habits, with an alcoholic taint, with no capacity for profitable labor, propagates a large family of children. The mother's time and health are exhausted at some wage-earning employment made necessary to secure food for herself and her children.

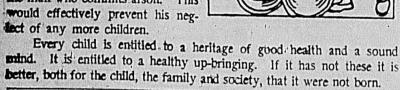
Such men should be punished, and most severely, for their crime is not only against their children and their children's mother, but against society at large, whose efficiency and decency are thereby impaired.

To send to jail for a short term a man with so little self-respect as to compel his nursing wife to toil all day at a washtub is worse than inadequate punishment. It is an encouragement. For such men, frequent terms on Blackwell's Island, with enforced sobriety, prolong their lives and extend their opportunities for injury.

A man who sets fire to a dwelling-house can for forty years. The man who wilfully "abandons his child in destitute

circumstances" can be sentenced at most to two years, and the man who wilfully omits to furnish his children with food, clothing and shelter is only guilty of a misdemeanor. Between burning a house or wrecking a family the latter is by far the graver crime.

The man who wilfully neglects to reed and clothe his children should be confined in Sing Sing as long as the man who commits arson. This lect of any more children.





Letters from the People.

Closed Blinds on Subway.

To the Editor of The Evening World: gers could not see the motorman. It is thirds miles an hour. I don't know not that we motormen care whether the whether this is a record or not. I people see us or that the company has leave it to the judgment of experienced given an order to keep the blinds closed. readers. But is protects our eyes, as we have to have the cab dark in order to see ahead of: us. If those shades were open we To the Editor of The Evening World: oculd hardly see twenty-five feet ahead of us. SUBWAY MOTORMAN. A Problem in Physics.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Would readers kindly solve the followtng problem: What weight of water 85 Where and Day originate? fifteen pounds of ice at zero?

To Encourage Pedestriantem.

To the Editor of The Evening World: I am surprised that pedestrianism is neglected by athletic clubs. These which, I think, would become very popular, as almost snybody could take part. It is in the reach of all, whether rich or poor. An ideal route would be I read of hard times. If they really the outside path of Central Park, forming a rectangle of over five miles. As middle class" salary earner who has an illustration of what I have haretobeen earning from \$25 to \$60 a week. The burden of high prices has fallen couldn't be found than that of Edward heaviest (proportionately) on hir

was about twenty miles, and I com-I saw a complaint as to blinds being pleted the distance in less than three sed on Subway trains so the passen- hours, or at the rate of six and two-HECTOR SENSOLI.

Apply to Your Congressman. Where can I apply for facts on admission to the Navai Academy at Annapolis? M. GOLDBERG.

M. GOLDBERG. Thankagiving. To the Editor of The Evening World:

Where and why did Thanksgiving It originated in New England in the first half of the seventeenth century, and was a day set apart by the colonists wherein to express their gratitude to God for saving them from starvation and granting them prosperity afclubs should hold walking competitions | ter their first terrible struggles for

Payson Weston, the demonstrator of he has not as a rule benefited especially youth, whose journey of cally by the era of prosperity. The very four consecutive days we've all the work of the consecutive days we've all the work of the consecutive days we've all the work of the work o

The Deluge. By Maurice Ketten.



Why Shouldn't Women Do Just as They Please? The Chief Reason, According to Mrs. Jarr, Is Because It Doesn't Please Them to Do So.

By Roy L. McCardell.

OU'LL have to give me a little extra money this week," said Mrs. Jarr. "Now is the best time to do one's Christmas shopping."

"How so?" asked Mr. Jarr.

Christmas was over? How would they feel when they see other people's children having toys and gifts and they not have them?" 'Oh, you are only getting them things because other people's children will have them!" said Mr. Jarr. "That's the way with you women. You order your

whole life not on the way you want it, but according to what other people will say or think about it!" What difference does that make?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "Other women have

to order their affairs by what I say or think!"
"It's a bad way, in my orderon," said Mr. Jarr. "Why shouldn't women do
as they please, not caring what others think, like men do?"

"A nice state of affairs it would be if women were out till all hours of the night and hanging around places where they had no business to be," said Mrs. Harr. "I suppose you would think it grand if I did anything like that, eh?"
"Now, don't be going over all that stuff again!" said Mr. Jarr, surlily. "We rere talking about Christmas."

"Yes, and I said you'd have to let me have some extra money this week to mind. It is entitled to a healthy up-bringing. If it has not these it is because they behave themselves and had some consideration for appearances!"

Netter, both for the child, the family and soviety that it were not born. "Where'll I get extra money?" asked Mr. Jarr, ignoring her last remarks. get things," said Mrs. Jarr, "and you changed the subject by sneering at women

"We could live cheaper, couldn't we?" ask I've been living cheap all my days. I'm tired of it! I'd like to live a little ex

trying to save if you don't?" "I don't know about that," said Mr. Jarr. "I notice "I am trying to save," said Mrs. Jarr. "I'm the only one in this house that that just after Christmas (and that's later on) all the does. I said I'd LIKE to live expensive once, but I don't suppose I will ever holiday goods are marked down to almost nothing to get get the chance, and have things like other women-have!" Here she signed,

"Say!" should 1 Mr. Jarr. "I was talking to a man the other day who was "Well, do you think I'm going to wait till AFTER telling me his troubles. He told me his wife had been insane for years." "We'll do you think I'm going to maked Mrs. Jarr Christmas to get things for the children?" asked Mrs. Jarr Christmas to get things for the children?" asked Mrs. Jarr "We'll let that go for a minute," said Mr. Jarr, warmly, "but I just want you to hear her symptoms."

"I don't want to hear them," said Mrs. Jarr, coldly. "He told me." continued Mr. Jarr, "that his wife was insanely jealous of him. That he couldn't ever even bow to another lady without she created a scene. He said that every time he was detained late at business his wife

always accused him of being out in bad company." "And doubtless she was correct," said Mrs. Jarr. "That's not all," said Mr. Jarr. "He said she was always badgering him for money, and if he didn't give it to her she'd scream and carry on and wouldn't speak to him for days."

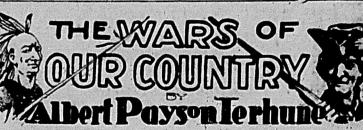
"Well, what of it?" asked Mrs. Jarr.
"I had to laugh," replied Mr. Jarr. "I told him that if those were symptoms all women were crazy." And here Mr. Jarr just laughed in the meanest

"Don't speak to me! Don't ever speak to me again!" cried Mrs. Jarr. bursting into tears. "If it wasn't for the children I wouldn't stay under this roof another moment!"

"That's one way," said Mr. Jarr to himself as he hustled down the street. "but is it worth it? I wonder where I can raise some extra money?"

The Jest-Balm for Kickers of The Erie In New Time-Table By F. G. Long





HILE England was winning victory after victory against our armite in 1812 our little navy was making for itself an immortal record-Out of six sea fights in the summer and fall of that year we won five decisive victories. The first of these was scored by the U. S. frigate Constitution, which had already seen hot service in the Barbary war. She was commanded by Capt. Hull, nephew of the Gen. Hull who so weakly surrendered Detroit to the British.

The Constitution was cruising off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Aug. 12, when she fell in with the British frigate Guerriere, a vessel of high fame as a successful fighter, and commanded by Capt. Dacres. The Guerriere opened fire on the American ship, and a running fight began. The Guerriere blased away steadily for about an hour without inflicting any especial damage. The Constitution, on the other hand, fired only an occasional shot. At last the American ship manoeuvred into a position where her bow covered the Guerriere's quarter. Then the Constitution's forward guns opened on the Britisher and almost at once followed with a succession of broadsides, fired so quickly and accurately as literally to batter the enemy to pieces. The Guerriere's masts were shot away and her hull punctured like a sieve. One eye witness of the battle wrote that the Constitution fired so rapidly and continuously that she seemed to be sailing along wrapped in a sheet of

Battle of Constitution.

Dacres fought gallantly, nailing his flag to the stump of his mizzenmast. But when his ship was reduced to a battered, useless hulk he was forced to surrender. The Guerriere was so badly damaged she was no use as a prize. So Hull burned and sank her. To Dacres and Hull the contest between their respective frigates was a sort of personal duel. They

actually had bet a hat on the result. This was the first time since Paul Jones's day that a British frigate had surrendered to an American. The news was halled with joy all over the country and received with incredu-lous dismay in England. Then followed a bevy of sea victories.

On Oct. 18 the American sloop-of-war Wasp fought and captured the Frolic, a British brig. But on the same day the Wasp was taken by the seventy-four-gun British ship Poictiers. Just one week afterward, off the Canary Islands, Capt. Decatur with the frigate United States overhauled and captured the powerful British frigate Macedonian.

The final naval victory of the year was scored by the Constitution on Dec. 29. Capt. Bainbridge was then in charge of the gallant old ship. ran across the British man-o'-war Java, off the Brazil coast, and after a three-hour fight hammered the Britisher to pleces. The Java, like the Guerriere, was too badly damaged to be of use as a prize and was burned. The Constitution never did things by halves.

From the scanty amount of damage the enemy's shots were able to inflict on the American frigate's stanch surface the Constitution received the nickname "Old Ironsides." After her period of glorious activity was past, and more modern craft had taken her place, it was proposed to break and sell the splendid vessel. But Oliver Wendell Holmes, by a stirringly patriotic poem, awoke public sentiment to the sacrilege of the plan and the was for the time saved: Years later, in 1905, some bright, up-tolate naval official was credited with suggesting that the Constitution be owed out to sea and used as a target for the big guns' marksmanship pracce. But even in this hustling commercial age the nation preserved mnants of gratitude to the gallant frigate which did more than any other asel to make us hold our own in the war of 1812. And the abominable plan r her destruction was abandoned. The Constitution now lies, momentarily fe from vandalism, in Boston Navy-Yard.

Brave and successful as was the tiny navy of the United States in the

st year of the war, the chief damage done to England was by our rivateers. These were warships fitted up by private enterprise and comissioned by the Government to prey on the enemy's possessions. As soon war was declared many such ships began to scour the seas. In that year lone they captured fifty British men-o'-war, 250 merchant vessels, in ulable sums of money and other valuables, and over 3,000 prisoners. Great Britain had hitherto been considered wa

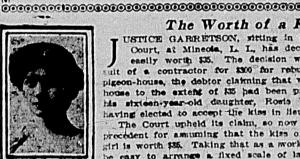
Land and Is Beaten at Sea.

conquerable at sea. Being an island kingdom abo relied on her navy as chief protection from foreign foes. Yet representatives of this mighty navy were being shattered, sunk and captured by a mere handful of Yankee warships. British pride received a staggering blow, and American scamen avenges with interest the wrongs of their brethren, who had been forced to serve

like laves on English ships.

In the fall of 1812 Madison was re-elected President. This was a check to the cowardly Peace Party, and left the Administration free to push the "How can I save?" arked Mrs. Jurr, "when everything is getting dearer all war with greater vigor. In spite of these aids the year 1813 opened darkly, for the American cause. On shore British arms were triumphant. On see the English, furious at their setbacks, prepared to blockade every American port and by sheer force of numbers to crush their stubborn opponents.

Nixola Greeley-Smith Discusses Heart Topics.



The Worth of a Kiss.

USTICE GARRETSON, sitting in the Nassau County Court, at Mineote, L. L., has decided that a kim is easily worth \$35. The decision was rendered in the uit of a contractor for 1300 for rebuilding a barn and pigeon-house, the debtor claiming that work on the pigeonhouse to the extent of \$35 had been paid by a kine from his strieen-year-old daughter, Rosio Vitro, the creditor having elected to accept the kiss in lieu of payment.

The Court upheld its claim, so now we have a judicial precedent for assuming that the kiss of a sixteen-year-old girl is worth \$35. Taking that as a working basis, it should be easy to arrange a fixed scale of labial values and put an end to the many legal controversies turning upon the cost of a kiss. All kisses, of course, have not the same worth. It would be foolish to contend that the crude product of a sixteen-year-old child is equal se the subtler and more experienced salute of an older beauty. But at what point should age cease to be a merit? Should a rising schedule of values accompany

a lady to her fortieth year, when, perhaps, her kiss might be estimated at \$100, and then gradually diminish, or should gallantry concede that kisses, like himgundy and Persian rugs, grow more and more priceless with every year? "Young girls are unripe apricots," Yvette Guilbert once sang, and no less a person than Oliver Wendell Holmes declared that "Women, like pineappies, are sweetest just before they begin to decay." Vanity compels me to disclaim, any

responsibility or approval of these views, lest I be numbered-most unjustinamong the pineapples. I merely give the idea for what it is worth, Another point to be considered before the value of the kiss is permanently fixed is that of consent. Stolen kisses, we have been told, are sweeter than

those voluntarily bestowed. I cannot agree with this theory, Indeed, I don't see how anything so entirely one-sided as a stolen kiss possesses any value

The quality of a kiss, like the much-quoted quality of mercy, is not strained. It blesses him that gives and her that takes, or vice versa, if the hady happens to be the bestower.

If the question be one of damages to be awarded an involuntary victim, than of course, the stolen kiss should come higher. But if, as in the Mineola matter, the kiss was given in payment for a pigeon-house-or for any other value received—then the fact that it was conceded of the girl's free will should increase its worth. Half a kiss may be better than none-that is all the stolen variety

amounts to-but the preponderance of evidence tends to establish that the changed kiss is much more worth while. Judge Garretson should have ruled on all these points while he was about it. instead of confining his decision to one Rosie Vitro's kiss.

The Door of Death.

MANY old houses in Holland have a special door which is never opened on unusual occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the families. The bride and bridegroom enter by this door, and it is then nailed or barred up until a death occurs, when it is opened, and the body is removed by this exit.

Color of Tobacco Smoke.

T He smoke from the bowl of one's pipe is blue because, coming from the red-hot tobacce, it is very highly existed; but the smoke from one's lips is gray because it is flighly watered and hydrocarbonized.

Oil From Rabbit Skins.

USTRALIA has started a new industry. Nearly half a gailon of oil possessing valuable hibricating qualities has been obtained at Gligandra, N. S.